

their makers; (iii) uses of pottery as a record for understanding other aspects of a culture; and (iv) problems and meanings of ceramic change. Although some of the papers may seem a little pedestrian in their adherence to details of methodology, classification, and description, even these present data of value to the specialist. Those of broader interest, however, are the ones that address themselves to the more philosophical aspects of anthropological study through their focus on the uses of pottery in elucidating factors of cultural dynamics, from the social to the individual level. The volume contains at least five essays which deal with the little-explored but potentially illuminating field that Carberry has called *psychoceramics*. The range of these studies extends from inferences of social organization, divisions of labor, social status, and occupational conservatism, to psychological facets of individual personality as evidenced by the product. The last is especially well developed in papers by Helene Balfet and J. D. Van der Waals.

This book is not for the layman, but it will enlighten those social anthropologists who regard ancient objects of material culture as of little significance. The scope and catholicity of the discussions are shown by a list of 103 queries and topics that was compiled by the editor from the transcript. Not all were answered, but their formulation is evidence of the viability of ceramic investigation on the broad basis achieved by these symposiasts.

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## The Klamath Indians

**The Klamath Tribe: A People and Their Reservation** (University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1965. 372 pp., \$7.50), by Theodore Stern, is an ethno-historical account of the Klamath and their reservation from the period of exploration of Peter Skene Ogden in 1826 to the termination law of 1954 and its consequences in the 1960's; it is an excellent example of a valuable new type of anthropological writing.

Stern documents the adjustments made by the Klamath during the century following the establishment of the Reservation for the Klamath, Modoc, and Northern Paiute (Yahuskin Snake) Indians as a result of the treaty

of 1864. The first years of U.S. Indian Agency administration were carefully analyzed and described to reveal changes introduced into the major cultural segments of Klamath life—changes in clothing and houses, the economy, politics, the social structure, education, and religion.

Stern then evaluates the subsequent periods in a way that depicts the U.S. Government agents carrying out congressional directions for guided culture change. Frequently policies adopted by Congress simply did not suit the situation of the Klamaths: consequently, the goals outlined for the Indians generally were not achieved on Klamath Reservation. Many failures resulted from poor administration or simple rejection by the Indians. Some troubles seem to have been caused by deliberate fraud and misrepresentation. The Indians accused the U.S. Government of fraud or error, and before 1890 they started the machinery for suits against the Government. In 1893, the Klamath were one of the first far western tribes to hire Washington attorneys and they have had cases pending in some U.S. Courts continuously since that date.

Stern examined hundreds of official communications filed in the U.S. Archives from 1860 on and found many unpublished letters, journals, and similar material in libraries in Oregon. The papers of the various members of the Appleton family, who served the Klamath Indians in various capacities for almost a hundred years, were an extremely useful source of information.

Strong and competitive Indian leaders greatly influenced the course of Klamath acculturation and seem to have persisted as a native culture pattern, notwithstanding great pressures to introduce the idea of equality for all and rotation of leadership as a higher concept of democratic government.

Members of the Klamath Reservation chose termination. Many Klamath and many non-Indian friends and observers of Klamath life are uncertain of the wisdom of termination and have grave doubts that the Klamath made the wisest decision.

With the historical, cultural, and economic detail provided by Stern, the reason for the dilemma of the Klamath themselves is clear, and so is the basis for uncertainty in the judgement of best informed observers.

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## Fertility and Family Planning

The ongoing series of studies on the family expectations and the reproductive behavior of American couples is a signal index of the movement of research into areas recently taboo. The studies also suggest the complexity of population growth, the difficulty of prediction, and the depth of the problems of policy and program. In 1955, a national sample of currently married white women, aged 18 to 39, responded to queries on their reproductive histories to date; their ideals, desires, and expectations for the future; their attitudes toward and their practice of birth control and the means of birth control used. **Fertility and Family Planning in the United States** (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1966. 477 pp., \$12.50), by Pascal K. Welpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson, reports a comparable but more extensive and incisive survey made in 1960. The nonwhite women were sampled along with the white, and a time dimension was added to analysis. The base was thus available for a later survey of the diffusion of the oral contraceptives and the intrauterine contraceptive devices; this third national sample study is now in process.

Brief review of a study as inherently significant and as broadly relevant as *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States* is difficult. The painstaking analysis of the responses of women to survey queries suggests the depth and diversity of the research that are essential if the dynamics of population growth are to be approached scientifically. The fields of study relevant to marriage, family, and reproduction include biological and medical research on reproductive impairments as well as the physiology of reproduction and the means of control; the social and psychological factors and the other conditioning variables that underlie ideals, expectations, and achievements in family size; the physiological, psychological, and social conditioning of sex behavior; and the ideals, beliefs, and teachings of religion that underlie social, demographic, and biological variables. The tasks of genetics have new directions and further dimensions as reproduction corresponds increasingly to the wishes of couples.

The report is monographic; the 213 text tables are the key to a detailed presentation of levels, variations, and associations with reference to ideal, desired, and expected family size; family